SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #22 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?
1. Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1813 required the company to spend rupees 1 lakh annually for encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in India.

Option 2 is correct: In 1823, the Governor -General -in Council appointed a "General Committee of Public Instruction", which had the responsibility to grant the one lakh of rupees for education.

Option 3 is correct: Orientalist -Anglicists Controversy: Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, the Anglicists argued that the government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies. The Orientalists said while western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2018

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to the Indian National Army (INA) trials:
1. Congress adopted a resolution in the Bombay session in support of the Indian National Army's cause.
2. Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were the first INA prisoners to face the trial.
3. Following the public protest, British reduced the death sentence of INA prisoners to deportation for life.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian National Army trials also known as the INA trials and the Red Fort trials was the British Indian trial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between 1945 and 1946, on various **charges of treason, torture, murder and abetment to murder.** The INA prisoners were the ones who fought with Japanese troops during World War II in Burma.

Statement 1 is correct: At the first post-War Congress session in September 1945 at **Bombay**, a strong resolution was adopted declaring **Congress support for the INA cause**. Those who supported the INA cause in varying degrees, apart from the Congress, included the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League.

Statement 2 is correct: British held the first trial at the Red Fort in Delhi in November 1945 and putting on dock together a Hindu, Prem Kumar Sehgal, a Muslim, Shah Nawaz Khan, and a Sikh, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. These three prisoners were the **first to face the trials**.

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Statement 3 is incorrect: The British never sentenced any prisoners to death. The actual punishment for Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon and Prem Sahgal were to be **dismissed from service and handed transportation for life.** However, this punishment too was remitted later.
Source: https://theprint.in/india/governance/remembering-the-red-fort-trials-that-tipped-india-towards-complete-freedom/145260/

Q.3) With reference to the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, consider the following statements:
1. Only the members of the armed forces participated in the revolt.
2. It demanded withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia.
3. Congress gave its official support to the revolt.
4. Communists and socialist played a major role in guiding the mutiny.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 4 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Royal Indian Navy revolt is not limited to armed forces alone. Students had boycotted classes, strikes and processions were organised to express sympathy with the students and the ratings and to condemn official repression.
Statement 2 is correct: The demands of RIN revolt included the release of INA (Indian National Army) personnel and other political prisoners; **withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia**; and the acceptance of Indian officers only as superiors.
Statement 3 is incorrect: While the **congress** lauded the spirit of the people it **did not officially support these struggles** as it felt their tactics and timing were wrong. It was evident for congress that the Government would be able to repress.
Statement 4 is correct: Royal Indian Navy agitation was led majorly by the communists, socialist and forward blocists. The **congress role was** majorly **diffusing the revolutionary situation** prompted by the fear that the situation would go out of its control or by the concern that disciplined armed forces were vital in free India that the party would soon rule.
Source: India's struggle for Independence: Post war National Upsurge

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Wardha Scheme of Basic Education:
1. The detailed national scheme for basic education was formulated by Zakir Hussain committee.
2. It advocated a free and compulsory nationwide education system through mother tongue for the first seven years of schooling.
3. The scheme could not be put into practice due to the start of the First World War.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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Statement 1 is correct: The Congress had organised a **National Conference on Education** in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolutions passed there, **Zakir Hussain committee** formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education.
Statement 2 is correct: The scheme had the provisions like inclusion of a basic handicraft in the syllabus; **first seven years of schooling to be an integral part of a free and compulsory nationwide education system (through mother tongue).**
Statement 3 is *incorrect*: There was not much development of the **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education**, because of the **start of the Second World War and the resignation of the Congress ministries** (October 1939).
Source: A Brief History of Modern India Revised and Enlarged Edition 2019 Chapter 30 Development of Education

Q.5) Consider the following statements with reference to the Acropora corals, that has been seen recently in news:
1. They are the fast-growing corals found in Australia's Great Barrier Reef.
2. They do not contain zooxanthellae and derive nourishment from capturing different forms of plankton.
3. They can strongly withstand environmental pressures such as rising temperatures, cyclones, and pollution.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Recently, as per a **report Australia's northern and central Great Barrier Reef (GBR) has experienced high levels of coral reef cover** over the past 36 years which has been fueled by the fast-growing **Acropora corals** in the region. Acropora Reef is a species of coral **found over a large range in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Aden, New Caledonia, and Fiji.**
Statement 1 is correct: Acropora species of the Corals are some of the major reef corals responsible for building the immense calcium carbonate substructure in the Great Barrier Reef. It is a dominant type of Corals found in the Great Barrier Reef**.** These corals are **fast-growing in nature**.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Acropora are common types of corals that live in symbiotic relationship with the zooxanthellae algae which help the coral survive by providing it with food resulting from photosynthesis. **So, this statement is incorrect.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Incidentally, these fast-growing corals **are also the most susceptible to environmental pressures such as rising temperatures, cyclones, pollution**, crown-of-thorn starfish (COTs) attacks which prey on hard corals and so on. **So, the statement is incorrect.**
Source: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/explained-the-great-barrier-reefs-recovery-and-vulnerability-to-climate-threats/article65741674.ece
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/acropora-pharaonis-coral
https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/303717223.pdf

Q.6) With reference to the Sapru Committee of 1945, consider the following statements:
1. The Committee rejected the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan.
2. It operated under the mandate of Indian National Congress.

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3. The Committee recommended the separate electorate for Muslims.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 only
d) 1 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The constitutional proposals of the Sapru committee were commonly referred to as Sapru Committee Report which was published in 1945.

Statement 1 is correct. The Report rejected the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan as it was not convinced that a separate state would be beneficial to any community and division of India will endanger the peace and growth of the country.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Committee consisted of 30 members who are experts of public affairs and did not operate under the mandate of any political party.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Committee rejected the separate electorate for Muslims and proposed joint elections with reservation of seats.

Source:
https://www.constitutionofindia.net/historical_constitutions/sapru_committee_report__sir_tej_bahadur_sapru__1945__1st%20December%201945

Q.7) With reference to the Indian provincial elections of 1946, consider the following statements:
1. The Congress failed to get majority in any of the provinces which were being claimed by the Muslim League as part of a separate nation i.e. Pakistan.
2. The Muslim league got the majority of Muslim votes.
3. A Unionist-Muslim League-Akali coalition under Khizr Hayat Khan assumed power in Punjab. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In July 1945, Labour Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee took over as the new Prime Minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India. In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.

Performance of the Congress

(a) It got 91 per cent of non-Muslim votes. It captured 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly.
(b) In the provincial elections, it got a majority in most provinces except in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab.
(c) The Congress majority provinces included the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Assam which were being claimed for Pakistan. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Performance of the Muslim League

1) It got 86.6 per cent of the Muslim votes.
2) It captured the 30 reserved seats in the Central Assembly. In the provincial elections, it got a majority in Bengal and Sindh.

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3) Unlike in 1937, now the League clearly established itself as the dominant party among Muslims. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
4)In Punjab, a Unionist-Congress-Akali coalition under Khizr Hayat Khan assumed power. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding the various acts on press regulation:
1. In Vernacular Press Act (1878), the magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
2. In Indian Press Act (1910), the local government was authorized to forfeit an offending newspaper.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was designed to better control the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The Act included the following provisions. The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer/publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government. The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred. **The magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.** A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.
Statement 2 is correct: This Indian Press Act (1910), revived the worst features of Vernacular Press Act (1878). **The local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher. It was also authorized to forfeit an offending newspaper**. The printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to local government free of charge.
Knowledge Base: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act". The worst features of this Act were discrimination between English and Vernacular press, and no right of appeal. Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jess305.pdf
Ch 29, Spectrum

Q.9) With reference to C. Rajagopalachari (CR) Formula, consider the following statements:
1. It asked Muslim league to form a provisional government with the Indian National Congress.
2. It proposed a plebiscite in the North-West and North-East India for creation of a separate nation.
3. Mohammed Ali Jinnah opposed the plan as he wanted the Congress to accept the Two Nation Theory.
4. Mahatma Gandhi condemned the CR Plan as it indirectly accepted the League's demand for separate nation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During Indian national Movement (INM), Various efforts were made to solve the constitutional crisis. In fact, some individuals also tried to come up with constitutional proposals. For example, C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. The main points of the CR Plan and the objections raised against it included as follows:

Statement 1 is correct. CR plan asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to endorse Congress demand for independence and also asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to cooperate with Congress in forming a **provisional government at centre**.

Statement 2 is correct. CR Plan tacitly accepted the League's demand for Pakistan. It mentioned that after the end of the war, the **entire population** of Muslim majority areas in the **North-West** and **North-East India** to decide by a **plebiscite**, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.

Statement 3 is correct. Jinnah opposed the plan. First, he wanted the Indian National Congress (INC) to accept the **two-nation theory**. Secondly, he wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population. Thirdly, he also opposed the idea of a common centre.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Mahatma Gandhi supported the C. Rajagopalachari formula. However, some sections of nationalist leaders opposed it. For example, **Vir Savarkar**, a Hindu leader condemned the CR Plan.

Source: Brief History of India, Quit India Movement Chapter, Page 454

Q.10) The CAPSTONE, recently seen in news, is a/an:

a) protein that can be used for genetic engineering.
b) nano satellite launched by NASA.
c) important geological feature of Jurassic period.
d) medicine that can be used to treat Ebola virus.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Recently, NASA has launched Cislunar Autonomous Positioning System Technology Operations and Navigation Experiment, **CAPSTONE, a microwave oven-sized CubeSat weighing just 25 kg.** As a pathfinder for Gateway, a Moon-orbiting outpost that is part of NASA's Artemis program, CAPSTONE will help reduce risk for future spacecraft by validating innovative navigation technologies and verifying the dynamics of this halo-shaped orbit.

Source: https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/small_spacecraft/capstone/

Q.11) Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
2. Establishment of universities was recommended.
3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

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Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Option 1 and 2 are correct: Wood's Dispatch **recommended setting up of universities at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.**
Option 3 is incorrect: Wood's Dispatch recommended promotion of both Western educations at the same time of **promotion of Vernacular education at primary level for education** of masses. It is often termed as Magna Carta of India education.
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2018

Q.12) Which of the following was/were the proposals of the Cabinet Mission plan?
1. It proposed the partition of India into two nations, India and Pakistan.
2. The Princely states would no longer be under the paramountcy of the British Government.
3. It had proposed a two-tier executive and legislature at provincial and union levels.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 2 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
In March 1946, the British Cabinet sent a three-member Cabinet Mission to India. Its members were Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. Its aim was to negotiate the setting up of a national government and set into motion a machinery for transfer of power.
Statement 1 is incorrect. Cabinet Mission suggested that **India should remain united (and not supported 2 nations)** and constitute itself as a loose **three-tier** confederation with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications with the existing provincial assemblies
Statement 2 is correct: Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers. **Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government**. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British Government.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Cabinet mission of three-member committee had recommended the **three-tier executive and legislature at provincial**, **section and union levels.**
Source: Page 389, https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs305.pdf
Page 430, https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs306.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess205.pdf
Freedom Struggle, Bipin Chandra

Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to the Mountbatten plan:
1. Under the plan, referendum was to be conducted in the North West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Bengal.
2. Under the plan, a boundary commission was to be set up if partition was to be effected.
3. Under the plan, there was provision for two Constituent Assemblies if partition was to be affected.
4. The Plan was opposed by both Congress and Muslim League.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Mountbatten plan was announced on June 3, 1947. It recommended for

• Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.

• Referendums in North West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Bengal would be conducted. This referendum was to decide the fate of these areas. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

• In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created. Therefore, provision of separate constituent assembly for Pakistan is correct. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

• Sindh would take its own decision.

• Accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out.

• A boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Both Congress and Muslim league accepted the proposals of Mountbatten plan. Hence, statement 4 is incorrect.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44324/3/Unit-24.pdf

Pg 493, ch 25, Spectrum

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding India Independence Act of 1947:

1. The Constituent Assembly of India which also worked as the provisional parliament enacted the India Independence Act, 1947.

2. Under the act, both the Dominions of India and Pakistan, will have Governor Generals appointed by Britain's King/Queen.

3. The office of the Secretary of State for India will be continued till the adoption of the Indian constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 2 only

b) 1 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.

Statement 2 is correct: Both the dominions (India and Pakistan) were to have Governor Generals appointed by Britain's King/Queen to represent him for the purposes of the Governments of the dominion. The Act also provided for one common General if both the dominions of India and Pakistan, agreed.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The office of the Secretary of State for India and his advisors was abolished and affairs relating to the Dominion of India and Pakistan were to be conducted in future by the Secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Department.

Knowledge Base: The features of India Independence act, 1947 are as follows:

• The Act provided for the creation of two independent Dominions, namely, India and Pakistan from 1st August, 1947.

• The Act defined the territories of the two Dominions adjustable after the award of boundary Commission.

• The Indian States were free to accede to either of the two new Dominions.

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• The Legislature of each dominion was empowered to frame the laws for the governance of the Dominion. No law made by that Dominion will be treated as null and void on the ground that it conflicted with any laws of England.
• Those persons who had been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State-in-Council to Civil Service and the Crown of India before August 15, 1947 would continue in this service after independence
Source: Pg 10, https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/43772/1/Unit-5.pdf
https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs305.pdf

Q.15) Which of the following best describes the DeFi (Decentralized Financing) system, that has been recently seen in news?
a) a system that provides a range of financial services using digital assets.
b) a technology used for the mining of crypto currencies.
c) a new loan disbursal scheme launched by the RBI for achieving financial inclusion.
d) a new type of Non-Banking Financial Company set up to provide credit facilities in rural and tribal areas.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
DeFi refers to Decentralised Financing which is a component of the Web 3.0 concept. **DeFi** provides a r**ange of financial services** like **trading in securities, lending & borrowing, paying for services/ assets, or maintaining saving accounts** using **digital assets** such as cryptocurrencies using a **peer-to-peer system**.
In case of DeFi system entire financial transaction occurs between two ordinary individuals without the involvement of a central authority like a tech company or a central bank or a commercial bank which generally regulates financial transactions currently.
These transactions will use the Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) (such as blockchain) for carrying out these transactions. DLT means that the resources used to complete the transaction and record the financial agreement will be distributed across several personal systems and not concentrated in servers/ clouds owned by a few tech corporates or government.
Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-crypto-banking-and-decentralized-finance-7489689/
https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/crypto/what-is-web3-and-why-it-matters-7659054/
https://www.businessworld.in/article/How-Defi-And-Web-3-0-Could-Shape-The-Future-Of-Finance/17-06-2022-433058/
https://www.forbes.com/advisor/investing/cryptocurrency/defi-decentralized-finance/
https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/trendspotting/explained-how-defi-could-one-day-liberate-finance/articleshow/87511218.cms?from=mdr
https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/03/18/technology/what-is-defi-cryptocurrency.html

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding the Boundary commissions set up to draw borders of India and Pakistan after partition:
1. Sir Cyril John Radcliffe was made the Chairman of two boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal.
2. The boundary commissions included two nominees each of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League respectively.
3. The award of the Boundary Commissions was announced before India declared its independence.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: In June 1947, Sir Cyril John Radcliffe, a British lawyer, was made the Chairman of two boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal and given the task to draw up the new borders of India and Pakistan.

Statement 2 is correct: The boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal included **two nominees each of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League respectively**. The Punjab commission had Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan, Justice Teja Singh, Justice Din Mohammad and Justice Muhammad Munir as members. The Bengal commission comprised Justice CC Biswas, Justice BK Mukherjee, Justice Abu Saleh Akram and Justice SA Rehman.

Statement 3 is incorrect: On August 17, 1947, the award of the Boundary Commissions for the partition of Punjab and Bengal was announced. It means the award was announced after the Independence.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/1947-boundary-commission-awards-punjab-bengal-india-8086687/

Q.17) She was the first woman to contest for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, she convinced Gandhi to give equal opportunity to women to be in the forefront of the march. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.

Which of the following personality is mentioned above?

a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

b) Sarojini Naidu

c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

d) Kamala Nehru

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is one of the unsung freedom fighters. Kamaladevi was born on April 3, 1903, in Mangalore. **She was the first woman to run for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial election**s. Many of the iconic cultural institutions in India today exist because of her vision, these include the National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Akademi, etc. **She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, she convinced Gandhi to give women equal opportunity to be in the forefront of the March. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists**.

Option b is incorrect: Sarojini Naidu was born in Hyderabad on 13 February, 1879. She was educated in Madras, London and Cambridge. She was arrested for participating in 1930 Salt March. She was appointed the President of the INC in 1925 and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India.

Option c is incorrect: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was born as Swarup Kumari Nehru on 18 August 1900 to the Nehru family. She was imprisoned by the British on three different occasions, in 1932-1933, 1940, and 1942-1943. In 1936 she was elected to the Assembly of the United Provinces, and in 1937 became minister of local self-government and public health, the first Indian woman ever to become a cabinet minister.

Option d is incorrect: Kamala Nehru was born on August 1st, 1899. She was home schooled. The Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 saw Kamala Nehru's entry into the freedom struggle of the country. She organised no-tax campaigns along with other women volunteers including Durgabai and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Source: https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/why-google-remembers-kamaladevi-chattopadhyay-the-unsung-feminist-freedom-fighter-1203511-2018-04-03

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https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?319
https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/kamala-nehru-119th-birth-anniversary-1302267-2018-08-01
https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constituent_assembly_members/vijaya_lakshmi_pandit

Q.18) Consider the following pairs regarding the Acts on development of Indian Press:

Act related to press	**Provision**
1. Censorship of Press Act, 1799	Every newspaper should print the names of the printers.
2. Licensing Act, 1857	Replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835
3. Registration Act, 1867	Copy of book to be submitted to the local government

How many pairs given above is/are correct?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) All three pairs
d) None of the pairs

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Pair 1 is correct: Lord Wellesley enacted the **Censorship of Press Act (1799),** anticipating the French invasion of India**.** It imposed wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship. These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, pre-censorship was dispensed with. As per this act, every newspaper **should print the names of the printers**, editor and proprietor.
Pair 2 is incorrect: Licensing Act, 1857 did not replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835. Registration Act, 1867 replaced the Metcalfe's Act of 1835. Due to the emergency caused by the 1857 revolt, **Licensing Act, 1857 was enacted**. It imposed licensing restrictions in addition to the already existing registration procedure laid down by Metcalfe Act and the government reserved the right to stop publication and circulation of any book, newspaper or printed matter.
Pair 3 is correct: Registration Act ,1867 replaced the Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive, nature. As per the Act, every book/ newspaper was required to print the name of the printer and the publisher and the place of the publication; and **a copy was to be submitted to the local government within one month of the publication of a book.**
Knowledge Base: Pg 557, ch 29, Spectrum

Q.19) With reference to Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army (INA), consider the following statements:
1. Subhash Chandra Bose opposed the Quit India Movement as yet another ineffective nonviolent struggle.
2. The defeat of British by INA during Imphal campaign encouraged its members to liberate India from British.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Subhas Chandra Bose considered the Indian National Army movement to be never opposed to but rather **complementary to the Quit India Movement**. He described the **Quit India Movement as "India's epic struggle"** and kept the outside world informed about all events in India and tried to secure sympathy and help for India's struggle for freedom.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Imphal Campaign was a failure. One INA battalion commanded by Shah Nawaz was allowed to accompany the Japanese army to the Indo-Burma front and participate in the Imphal campaign. But the **discriminatory treatment meted out to Indians** which included being denied rations, arms and being made to do menial work for the Japanese army, completely **demoralised the members**. The failure of the Imphal campaign and the following arrest of INA members by the British culminated in the famous **INA trial in India.**
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: The Quit India movement and the INA

Q.20) Which one of the statements given below most appropriately describes the term 'Gene Therapy'?
a) It is a type of medical test that is used in identification of changes in genes, chromosomes, or proteins.
b) It is a technique of enhancing capabilities of an organism beyond the normal levels through genetic modifications.
c) It is the ability of genetic improvement through the correction of altered genes or site-specific modifications.
d) It is a technique that mainly aims at the prevention of communicable diseases through DNA analysis.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Gene therapy is a technique that modifies a person's genes to treat or cure disease. It is understood as the **ability of genetic improvement through the correction of altered genes** or site-specific modifications. Gene therapies can work by several mechanisms:

- Replacing a disease-causing gene with a healthy copy of the gene
- Inactivating a disease-causing gene that is not functioning properly
- Introducing a new or modified gene into the body to help treat a disease

Gene therapy products are being studied to treat diseases including cancer, genetic diseases, and infectious diseases.

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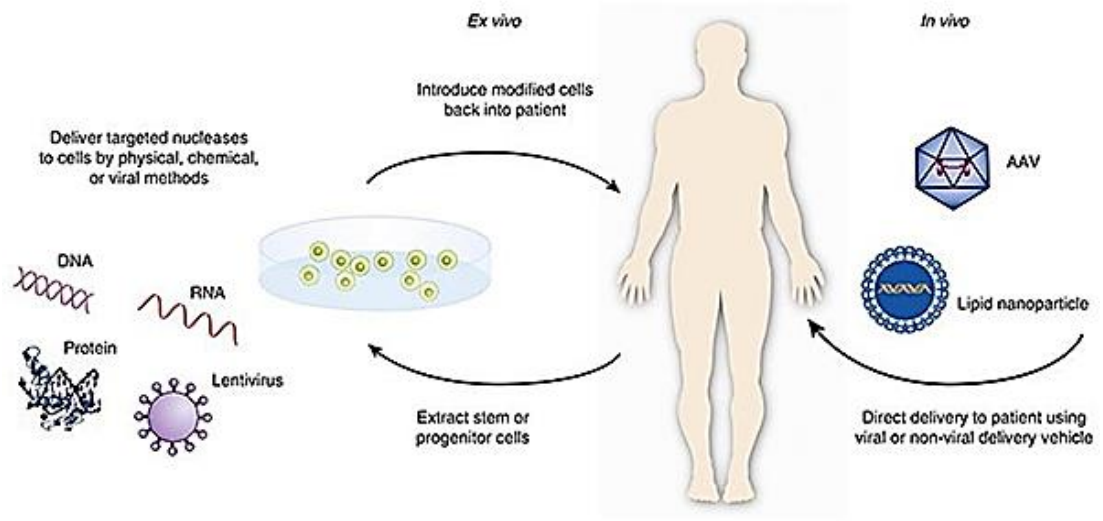

There are a variety of types of gene therapy products, including:

1) **Plasmid DNA:** Circular DNA molecules can be genetically engineered to carry therapeutic genes into human cells.
2) **Viral vectors:** Viruses have a natural ability to deliver genetic material into cells, and therefore some gene therapy products are derived from viruses. Once viruses have been modified to remove their ability to cause infectious disease, these modified viruses can be used as vectors (vehicles) to carry therapeutic genes into human cells.
3) **Bacterial vectors:** Bacteria can be modified to prevent them from causing infectious disease and then used as vectors (vehicles) to carry therapeutic genes into human tissues.
4) **Human gene editing technology:** The goals of gene editing are to disrupt harmful genes or to repair mutated genes.
5) **Patient-derived cellular gene therapy products:** Cells are removed from the patient, genetically modified (often using a viral vector) and then returned to the patient.

Option a is incorrect: Genetic testing is a type of medical test that identifies changes in genes, chromosomes, or proteins. The results of a genetic test can confirm or rule out a suspected genetic condition or help determine a person's chance of developing or passing on a genetic disorder.

Option b is incorrect: Gene therapy seeks to alter genes to correct genetic defects and thus prevent or cure genetic diseases. Whereas, **Genetic engineering aims to modify the genes to enhance the capabilities of the organism beyond what is normal.**

Option d is incorrect: Gene therapy mainly deals with genetic diseases which are categorized as non-communicable diseases.

Source: https://medicine.missouri.edu/centers-institutes-labs/health-ethics/faq/gene-therapy#:~:text=The%20distinction%20between%20the%20two,organism%20beyond%20what%20is%20normal.

What is Gene Therapy? | FDA

Gene therapy - Mayo Clinic

Genetic screening - PMC (nih.gov)

Q.21) The Vital-Vidhvansak, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by

a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
b) Jyotiba Phule

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c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna, (1840-1900) was an early proponent to release the untouchable people of India from their historic socio-economic oppression, and is generally considered to be the pioneer of that movement. He developed a racial theory to explain the oppression and also published the first journal targeted at the untouchable people. **Vital-Vidhvansak means (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution), which was the first to have the untouchable people as its target audience**.
Source: UPSC CSE 2020

Q.22) T B Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education of 1835 is regarded by many as the most significant document in the history of Indian education. In this context, which of the following statements is i**ncorrect** about this Macaulay's Minute?
a) The minute rejected indigenous literatures and languages and promoted English.
b) The minute encapsulates the concept of the White man's burden.
c) The minute was based on the orientalist view on education.
d) The minute aimed to help in achieving the Civilizing mission of the British Government.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Macaulay's Minute is seen as a watershed that not only governed the educational policy of the British administration after 1835 but also reflected a crucial change in the strategy of control and subjugation of the native population
Statement c is incorrect: Macaulay's Minute is **based on Anglicist view** on education. **Macaulay attacks the Orientalists, accusing them of bribing the Indian student to learn Native languages and literature**s. Macaulay finds the Native vernaculars so poor in their vocabulary that no useful instruction can be given in these languages.
Statement a, b and d are correct: According to minute, the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. **It rejected indigenous literatures and languages. The Minute also encapsulates the concept of the White man's burden,** which means that it is the responsibility of enlightened Europe to inculcate modern values among the less civilised communities. The new native who will emerge after receiving English education will be "Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect. In this way, **the Minute will help in achieving the Civilizing mission of British Government.**
Knowledge Base: Civilizing mission was a set of ideas and practices that was used by the colonial powers to legitimize the establishment and continuation of overseas colonies. According to the British, the main aim of civilizing mission was to morally and materially 'uplifting' and 'developing' the supposedly 'backward' or 'rude' people of India to make them more civilized and more modern.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/23158/1/Unit-2.pdf

Q.23) Which of the following actions/policies by the British were responsible for the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation?
1. The Cripps mission's proposal provided legitimacy to the demand for the creation of a separate nation.
2. Recognition of Muslim league as a sole representative of Muslims in India by Wavell's plan.

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3. The British invited the Congress to form interim government without taking into consideration the Muslim League's demands.
4. Acceptance of Pakistan as a separate nation by the Cabinet mission plan.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Cripps Mission's proposals gave a fillip to the activities of the Muslim League and provided **legitimacy to the Pakistan demand by accommodating it in their provision for provincial autonomy**. In fact, there was a provision in the mission that any province unwilling to join the Indian dominion could form a separate union and have a separate constitution. Hence, at a time when the demand had hardly been taken seriously by Indians, its **sympathetic consideration by officialdom was a great service to the cause of Pakistan**.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Wavell plan had no such proposal. The idea o**f Wavell plan was to reconstruct the governor-general's executive council** (except the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians). For this purpose, a **Simla conference** was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell in June 1945. In this conference **Jinnah insisted that league alone has the right to nominate Muslims to the executive council, but congress was opposed to it**. **Thus, not able to settle their differences Simla conference broke down without taking any decision.**
Statement 3 is correct: The British invited the Congress to form an Interim Government which came into being on 2nd September 1946 with Jawaharlal Nehru functioning as its de facto head **despite of the objections of Muslim League let by Muhamad Ali Jinnah**. In response to this Jinnah launched direct **action day in Calcutta on August 16, 1946, with a slogan "We will fight and get Pakistan".** It gave a fillip to the demand for creation of Pakistan as a separate nation.
Statement 4 is incorrect: The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 rejected the demand for a full-fledged separate nation of Pakistan. The Cabinet Mission did so as it would not solve the communal problem and it found no reason to merge the non-Muslim parts of Bengal, Punjab, and Assam. According to the mission It would also result in the disruption of the Indian armed forces, telegraph lines, and the postal system. It would also cause a dilemma among the Princely States to join India or Pakistan. In place of a separate state of Pakistan, the Cabinet mission suggested a plan to safeguard the interests of the Muslim minority within the **overall framework of unity of the country.**
Source: 12th NCERT Volume 3 Chapter-Understanding Partition
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20097/1/Unit-36.pdf

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the development of Education under the British rule in India:
1. Under the 1913 Resolution on Education policy, the British government agreed to provide free primary education to all.
2. In 1902, *Raleigh Commission* was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India.
3. The Sergeant plan of 1944 provided for technical, commercial and arts education.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1906, the progressive state of Baroda introduced compulsory primary education throughout its territories. National leaders urged the government to do so for British India. **In its 1913 Resolution on Education Policy, the government refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education**, but accepted the policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1902, *Raleigh Commission* **was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India** and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. **Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904**.

Statement 3 is correct: The Sergeant Plan was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944. It recommended for **adequate technical, commercial and arts education**; pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group and free universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group; abolition of intermediate course; liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.

Knowledge Base: T**he Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.** As per the Act

1) universities were to give more attention to study and research
2) The number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government.
3) Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own.
4) Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and
5) Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities

Source: Pg 567, ch 30, Spectrum

Q.25) With reference to the Panchayats Extension to The Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act of 1996, consider the following statements:

1. The act aims to extend the Constitutional provisions of Panchayats to Fifth and Sixth scheduled areas.
2. Chhattisgarh was the first state in India to implement the provisions of PESA act.
3. Rules regarding the implementation of the act can be framed by the Centre alone and not by the states.

Which of the above statements is/are ***incorrect***?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The PESA Act was enacted in 1996 "**to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas**". Under the PESA Act, **Scheduled Areas are those referred to in Article 244(1)**, which says that the provisions of the **Fifth Schedule (not the sixth schedule) shall apply to the Scheduled Areas** and **Scheduled Tribes** in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It ensures self-governance through Gram Sabhas (village assemblies) for people living in the Scheduled Areas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: With PESA rules being notified recently, **Chhattisgarh became the seventh state in the country to frame rules and implement PESA** after Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana.

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Statement 3 is incorrect: Recently, **Chhattisgarh notified the rules for implementation** of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996 on the occasion of World Tribal Day. Basically, PESA is a Central law that has been in existence since the 1990s. **However, its implementation is State-specific. Chhattisgarh has formed its set of rules** while many States with significant tribal population are yet to implement the provisions of the Act. **(Hence, rules for the implementation of PESA act are framed by the state governments.)**
Source: Chhattisgarh govt. implements PESA Rule-2022 - The Hindu
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1794826

Q.26) Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the provisions of the Wavell's Breakdown plan?
a) Except governor- general and commander-in-chief, all other members of the executive council to be Indians.
b) Transfer of power to separate provinces and an option given to remain independent.
c) Punjab and Bengal legislative assemblies would meet in two groups of Hindus and Muslims to vote for the partition of their provinces.
d) Withdrawal of British army and British officials to the Muslim provinces of north west and north east of India.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Wavell presented his plan to the Cabinet Mission in May 1946. It was considered a balanced approach between "repression" and "scuttle".
Option a is incorrect: Except governor- general and commander-in-chief, all members of executive council to be kept Indians **provision was given under Wavell plan.** It was aimed at reconstructing the governor-general's executive council. It provided that with exception of governor-general and commander-in-chief, all members were to be Indians. Governor-general was also given veto to be exercised with advice of his ministers.
Option b is incorrect: The plan Balkan was introduced in 1947. It was aimed at transferring the power to separate provinces or to a confederation, if formed before the transfer. Punjab and Bengal were given the option to vote for partition of their provinces. The various units thus formed along with the princely states would have the option of joining India or Pakistan or remaining separate. The plan was quickly abandoned.
Option c is incorrect: The Mountbatten Plan provided this provision. Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies to meet in two groups of Hindus and Muslims for voting their partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
Option d is correct: Breakdown plan proposed the **withdrawal of the British Army and officials to the Muslim provinces of North-West and North-East India**. The rest of the country would be hand over to the Congress. Wavell's plan was evidence of:
1) British recognition of the impossibility of suppressing any future Congress-led rebellion.
2) desire in some high official circles to make a "Northern Ireland" of Pakistan.
Source: Spectrum, chapter on post war national scenario

Q.27) The National Defence Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?
a) Indian National Session of Haripura
b) Cripps Mission
c) August Offer
d) Indian National Session of Faizpur

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made a proposal called the **August Offer** which expanded the Executive Council to include more Indians. The National Defence Council was set up with purely advisory functions.

The National Defence Council's main purpose was to bring the war effort in the Provinces and States, as well as in the ranks of commerce, industry and labour, into more effective touch with the Central Government.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir 2019 Edition - Chapter 22

Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II P 439, 440.

https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1941/sep/11/viceroys-executive-council-and-national

Q.28) With reference to interim government of 1946, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim league members joined the interim government with the condition of not giving up with their 'direct action' program.
2. It functioned according to the provision of Government of India Act of 1919.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Viceroys Executive Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

On, September 1946 interim government was constituted as pure congress government. Wavell later brought the Muslim League into the Interim Government on October 26, 1946.

Statement 1 is correct: Muslim league decided to join the interim government without surrendering 'direct action'. Earlier, the interim government consisted only congress members. On October 26, 1946 the League was allowed to join:

1) without giving up the 'direct action'
2) despite its rejection of the long-term and short-term plans put forward by cabinet mission.
3) And despite its insistence on compulsory grouping and decisions being taken by a majority vote given by section of population for the whole region.

Statement 2 is correct: It functioned under the **provision of government of India act 1919**. A federal scheme provided under the Government of India Act of 1935, was not implemented due to the opposition from India's princely states. As a result, the interim government functioned according to the older Government of India Act of 1919.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council. But, Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.

Source: Spectrum, chapter on post war national scenario

https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/september-2-when-indias-interim-govt-was-formed-in-1946-5959889/

www.freepostmaterials.org

Q.29) What was the immediate reason leading to Muhammad Ali Jinnah's declaration of 16 August, 1946 as Direct Action Day?
a) Rejection of demand to form full-fledged Pakistan under Cabinet Mission plan.
b) Nehru's statement that the constituent assembly would not have the compulsory grouping of provincial assemblies.
c) Congress formed the interim government without accepting the demands put forward by Muslim league.
d) Overthrowing the coalition government in Punjab.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Jinnah gave call for 'direct action' from August 16, 1946. It was aimed at achieving Pakistan. Jinnah declared, "Today we have said goodbye to constitutions and constitutional methods."
Option a is incorrect: Although demand for full-fledged Pakistan was rejected under cabinet mission plan. (Though this could be one of the reasons leading to direct action day but not the immediate reason). Also, the long-term provision of cabinet mission was accepted by both Muslim league as well as congress. The long-term provision includes:
• After the first general elections, a province would be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province would be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
• Meanwhile, an interim government would be formed from the constituent assembly.
Option b is correct: Jinnah called for direct action after the Nehru's statement. On July 10, 1946 Nehru gave statement in AICC meeting "We are not bound by a single thing except that we have decided to go into the Constituent Assembly". This implied that the Constituent Assembly to be formed would be sovereign and decide its rules of procedure. Hence, there would be no compulsory grouping (as demanded by Muslim league). As a result on July 29, 1946 the League withdrew its acceptance of the long-term plan in response to Nehru's statement and gave call for direct action.
Option c is incorrect: The Interim Government was formed on 2nd September 1946 while the **day decided for direct action was 16 august 1946**. Also, interim government was formed with Congress members alone with Nehru as de facto head. Wavell later on brought the Muslim League into the Interim Government on October 26, 1946.
Option d is incorrect: On February 20, 1947 Attlee's Statement consists of the provision of transfer of power to more than one centre. It was accepted by Congress but the league encouraged with this, decided to launch **a civil disobedience movement. It was aimed at overthrowing the coalition government in Punjab. It was not related to Direct Action Day.**
Source: Spectrum, chapter on post war national scenario, pg no 494

Q.30) Consider the following pair of places and their location:

Place	***Location***
1. Al-Aqsa Mosque	Turkey
2. Katchal Island	Sri Lanka
3. Lake Garda	Italy

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
a) 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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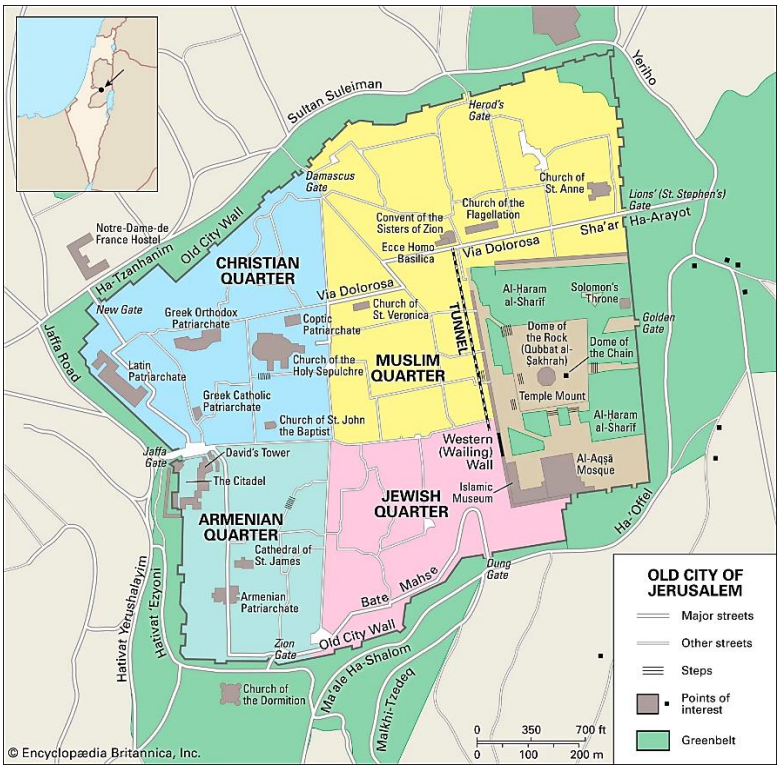
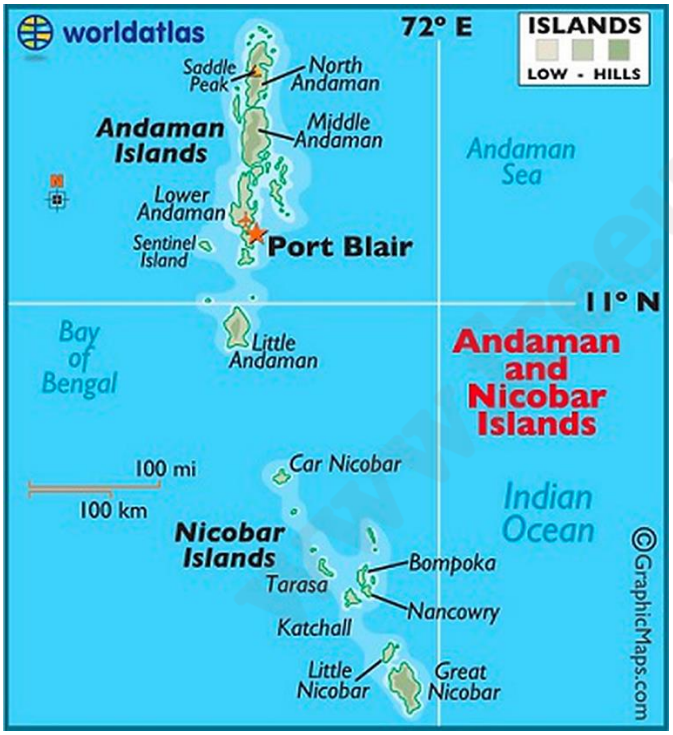
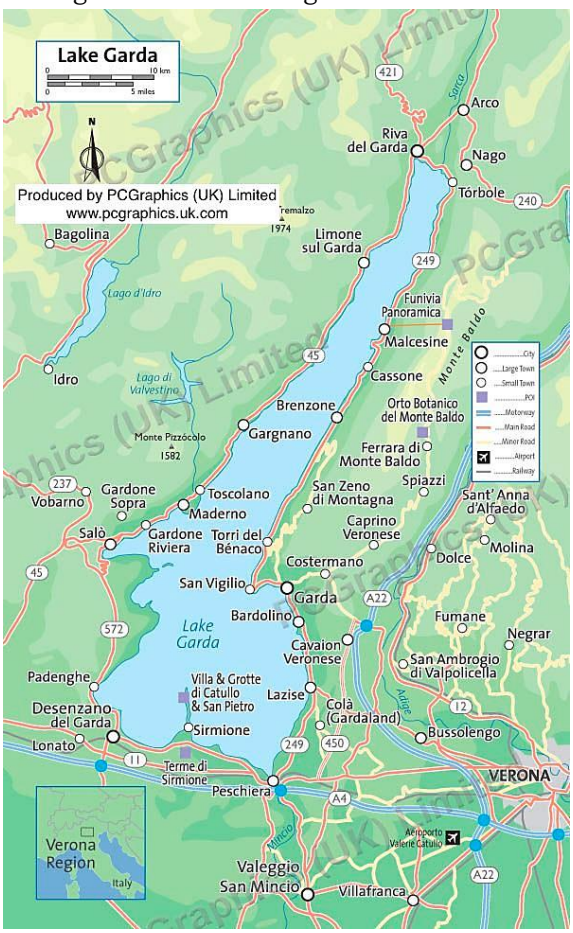
Pair 1 is incorrect: Al-Aqsa Mosque is a congregational mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem. The Al-Aqsa Mosque compound has been the **most sensitive site in the Israel-Palestine conflict**. The Al-Aqsa Mosque compound is referred to as Temple Mount by Jews. It is a holy site for both Islam and Judaism.



Pair 2 is incorrect: Katchal island is a part of India's Nicobar archipelago. NASA has recently highlighted the loss of mangrove cover on Katchal island. More than 90% of mangrove cover on the island was lost due to the Indian Ocean Tsunami.



Pair 3 is correct: Lake Garda is located in Italy. It is the largest lake in the country. Italy has recently undergone its worst drought and that has reduced the Lake Garda to its lowest level ever.



Source: https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2022-08-13/italys-lake-garda-shrinks-to-near-historic-low-amid-drought#
https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/environment/nasa-highlights-loss-of-mangrove-cover-on-katchal-island-in-the-nicobars-84236
https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/watch-why-is-the-al-aqsa-mosque-compound-a-flashpoint-for-the-israel-palestine-conflict/article65367369.ece#:~:text=In%20the%201967%20Arab%2DIsraeli,violent%20clashes%20over%20the%20years.

Q.31) With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were:
a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The **members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces** were to be elected to indirectly **by the members of the individual provincial legislative assemblies.**
Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2013

Q.32) With reference to Congress's stand towards Cabinet Mission proposals, consider the following statements:
1. Congress interpreted Cabinet Mission proposals as mandatory grouping of provincial assemblies into three sections.
2. Congress all together rejected the proposals under Cabinet mission.
3. Congress objected to the proposal that provinces need to wait till the first general elections to come out of a group.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on March 24, 1946. It was constituted to provide solution on the issues:
(1) interim government.
(2) principles and procedures for framing a new constitution giving freedom to India
Statement 1 is incorrect: Each party Muslim league as well as congress interpreted cabinet mission differently. To the Congress, the Cabinet Mission Plan was interpreted as:
1) The grouping of existing provincial assemblies' intro three section was optional. Hence, rejecting the plan of Pakistan.
2) one constituent assembly was envisaged; and the League no longer had a veto
Statement 2 is incorrect: Congress as well as Muslim league accepted the long-term plan put forward by the Cabinet mission. The long-term plan includes:
1) After the first general elections, a province would be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province would be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
2) Meanwhile, an interim government would be formed from the constituent assembly
Statement 3 is correct. Congress objected to the plan that provinces need to wait till first general elections to come out of a group. They proposed that provinces should have the option of not joining a group in the first place.
Source: Spectrum, chapter on post war national scenario, pg no 493

Q.33) With reference to the interim Government of 1946, consider the following statements:
1. It was formed from the Constituent Assembly which was elected in August 1946.
2. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar headed the portfolio of Law in the Interim government.
3. It appointed a committee to advise the government on nationalizing the armed forces.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
On 2nd September 1946, the Interim Government of India was formed to oversee the transition of the country from a British colony to an independent republic.

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Statement 1 is correct: The Interim Government was formed from the Constituent Assembly which was elected in August 1946.The election to the Constituent Assembly was not direct and representatives were elected by the provincial assemblies.
Statement 2 is incorrect. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was not part of the interim government formed in 1946. **Jogendra Nath Mandal of Muslim League headed the portfolio of Law in interim government.**
Statement 3 is correct: In November 1946, India ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation. In the same month, **a committee was appointed to advise the government on nationalizing the armed forces.**
Knowledge Base: The Interim Government was formed as a provisional government between an imperial structure and a democratic structure.

1) It lasted till 15th August 1947 when India became independent and was partitioned into India and Pakistan.
2) In these elections, the Indian National Congress (INC) won around 69% of the seats and had a majority. The Congress Party won 208 seats and the Muslim League won 73 seats.
3) In the Interim Government, the Viceroy's Executive Council was equivalent to the position of the Council of Ministers acted as the executive.
4) Even though the Muslim League refused to be a part of the Interim Government, insisting on their demand for a separate nation, it eventually became a part of it. In Muhammad Ali Jinnah's words, the League was "going into the Interim Government to get a foothold to fight for... the cherished goal of Pakistan.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/september-2-when-indias-interim-govt-was-formed-in-1946-5959889/
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs306.pdf

Q.34) The primary objective of the Pirpur Committee was to:
a) prepare report on the atrocities supposedly committed by the Congress ministries formed after 1937 elections.
b) resolve issues pertaining to minorities that has affected Indian political discourse.
c) examine the governance reforms proposed by the Government of India Act, 1919.
d) enquire into conditions of universities of India.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Pirpur Committee in 1938 was formed by the **All-India Muslim League** who were annoyed with the Congress for not sharing power with them. The objective of the committee was to prepare a detailed **report on the atrocities supposedly committed by the Congress ministries.** In its report the committee charged the Congress with interference in the religious rites, suppression of Urdu in favour of Hindi, denial of proper representation and of the oppression of Muslims in the economic sphere.
Source: Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-21, Congress Rule in Provinces, Pg. 415

Q.35) Consider the following statements with reference to measures for Data protection in India:
1. CERT-In is the national nodal agency for responding to cybersecurity threats.
2. As per RBI, generally the payment data shall be stored in systems located in India.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs launched 'Cyber Surakshith Bharat' initiative to raise awareness about the cyber-crimes.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3

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d) 1 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Data protection is the **process of safeguarding important information from corruption, compromise, or loss.**

Statement 1 is correct: Computer Emergency Response Team - India (CERT-In) is an organization of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology with the objective of securing Indian cyberspace. CERT-In is empowered under **Section 70B of the Information Technology Act** to collect, analyze and disseminate information on cyber security incidents. **It is the national nodal agency which deals with cybersecurity threats like hacking and phishing.**

Statement 2 is correct: With data localization, RBI **aims to protect personal data of the country's citizens by restricting data on servers outside the country's geographical boundaries**. As per the RBI data localization rules, **the entire payment data shall be stored in systems located only in India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Cyber Surakshith Bharat initiative was conceptualized with the mission to spread awareness about cyber-crime and build capacities of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT officials, across all government departments. **It was launched in 2018 by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) (not the Ministry of Home Affairs).**

Source: https://m.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=130
https://www.cert-in.org.in/
https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/centre-withdraws-personal-data-protection-bill-2019-to-present-new-bill-122080301226_1.html#:~:text=The%20PDP%20bill%20was%20first,personal%20and%20non%2Dpersonal%20datasets.

Q.36) With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:
1. The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly for the first time in 1935.
2. The demand for the constituent assembly was accepted, in principle, by the British in August Offer.
3. It was constituted under the scheme formulated by Cripps Mission Plan.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2, and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct Answer.

The idea of a constituent assembly was put forward for the first time by MN Roy. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially called for a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of the adult franchise'.

Statement 2 is correct: The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the cabinet, came to India

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with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after World War II.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess301.pdf

Q.37) Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the Objective Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru?

1. It laid down the general philosophy behind the Indian Constitution.
2. It promises to provide adequate safeguards for the minorities and backward sections of society.
3. India to have a centralized form of government with a strong Centre.
4. It seeks to maintain the sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to the law of civilized nations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2,3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, and 4 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Objectives Resolution was introduced by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 13th December 1946 in the Constituent Assembly. It not only outlined the goals or objectives of the Constituent Assembly but also provided the philosophy and guiding principles for the framing of the constitution. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947 as the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.

Statement 1 is correct: The Objective Resolution forms the basis of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. It declares the goals of the Indian Constitution, i.e. to foster unity and ensure economic and political security. It lays down the fundamentals and philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct: All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before the law; and fundamental freedoms – of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action – subject to law and public morality. To provide adequate safeguards to the minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed, and other backward classes.

Statement 3 is incorrect: All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people. India to have a Federal form of government with a Division of Powers between the Centre and the States.

Statement 4 is correct: To maintain the integrity of the territory of the Republic and the sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to the law of civilized nations. To attain a rightful and honored place in the world and make a willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs305.pdf

Q.38) The establishment of British territorial control over India brought changes in different spheres of life. Education was one of such areas where lot of changes came with the transfer of power to the British. The British Government in India established many commissions in the field of education. Which of the Commissions/committee mentioned below are related to the development of Education?

1. Hunter Commission (1882-83)
2. Aitchison Committee (1886)
3. Saddler Commission (1917-19)
4. Hartog Committee (1929)

5. Linlithgow Commission (1926)
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer..
Option 1 is correct: In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854**. Its recommendations were to primary and secondary education**. Primary education should be imparted through vernacular. To transfer control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards. secondary education should have two divisions literary and vocational.
Option 2 is incorrect: The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin. It was related to the civil services. It recommended for the classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India). It recommended to increase the age limit to 23.
Option 3 is correct: **The**. **Saddler Commission (1917-19) was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University**, **but its recommendations were applicable to other universities also**. School course should cover 12 years. Students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university. The university should function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body
Option 4 is correct: The Hartog Committee (1929) was set up to report on development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows. Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education. Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard
Option 5 is incorrect: Linlithgow Commission (1926) inquired into the crisis of Indian agriculture. The Royal commission of Agriculture is also known as Linlithgow commission
Knowledge Base: The British Government in India established many commission/committe in the field of education. The commission are as follows
1) **under company's rule:**
   a. Charter Act of 1813
   b. Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)
   c. Wood's Despatch (1854)

2) under British Crown:
   a. Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)
   b. Raleigh Commission (1902,)
   c. Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913)
   d. Saddler University Commission (1917-19)
   e. Hartog Committee (1929)
   f. Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)

Source: Ch 30, Spectrum

Q.39) With reference to the Muslim League's Lahore Resolution of 1940, consider the following statements:
1. One of the demands was the creation of 'Pakistan' as a separate nation for Muslims.
2. The resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The 1940 resolution of Muslim league also called as Lahore resolution never mentioned a word Pakistan. On 23 March 1940, the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This ambiguous resolution never mentioned partition or Pakistan.
Statement 2 is correct: Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier and leader of the Unionist Party drafted the Lahore resolution in 1940. He declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that **he was opposed to a Pakistan** that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere. He reiterated his plea for a loose (united)confederation with considerable autonomy for the confederating units.
Source: 12th NCERT Volume 3: Understanding Partition

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding 'Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)':
1. The participation in the Mission is mandatory for the citizens availing subsidies granted by Central government.
2. Under the mission, patients will have opportunity to access their medical records on their mobile phone.
3. The medical records of the patients under ABDM are stored up to a maximum period of one year only.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission aims to provide digital health IDs for all Indian citizens to help hospitals, insurance firms and citizens to access health records electronically when required.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Participation in **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission** is **voluntary for all citizens.** Participation of a healthcare facility or an institution is also voluntary and shall be taken by the respective management (government or private management). **There is no such provision under the scheme to make it mandatory for the citizens who are availing subsidies by the government.**
Statement 2 is correct: Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) envisages improving the access, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of the healthcare delivery system in the country. **Patients will have opportunity** to link, securely store and **access their medical records on their phone or online**. These may include prescriptions, diagnostic reports, discharge summaries, etc.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission **does not store any medical records**. These are a**lways created and stored by healthcare providers** as per their retention policies and this will continue. ABDM only facilitates secure data exchange between the intended stakeholders on ABDM network after the patient's consent.
Only the data collected for registries such as Health ID registry, Healthcare Professional Registry and Healthcare Facility Registry is stored centrally. It is necessary for these datasets to be stored centrally

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because they are essential to provide interoperability, trust, and identification and single source of truth across different digital health systems.

Knowledge Base:

Key Features of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:

1) The digital platform will be launched with four key features – **health ID, personal health records, Digi Doctor** and **health facility registry.**
2) It is implemented by the **National Health Authority** (NHA) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
3) The **Digi Doctor** option will allow doctors from across the country to enrol and their details, including their contact numbers if they want to provide them, will be available.
4) The national health ID will be a repository of all health-related information of every Indian.
5) Every patient who wishes to have their health records available digitally must create **a unique Health ID**, using their basic details and mobile or Aadhaar number.
6) Health ID will be voluntary and applicable across states, hospitals, diagnostic laboratories and pharmacies.

Source: Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission - Explained, pointwise -ForumIAS Blog

NHA | Official website Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (abdm.gov.in)

Q.41) With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It recommended a federal government.
2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3
d) None

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: The Cabinet Mission recommended a loose three-tier confederation. A united India was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications with the existing provincial assemblies being grouped into three sections while electing the constituent assembly. Thus, Cabinet Mission plan proposed a weak Centre with provincial autonomy- essentially proposing a federal structure of government.

Option 2 and 3 are incorrect: There was no provision with respect to enlarging the powers of Indian courts and increasing strength of Indians in ICS.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2015

Q.42) With reference to the Unionist party, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the prominent members of this party.
2. The party mainly defended the rights of landless labourers in Punjab against the landlords.
3. The party supported Muslim League's demand for partition of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 only
d) None of the above

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Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is not a member of the Unionist party. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Muhammad Hussain Shah and Sir Chhotu Ram were all **members** of the party. Although a majority of Unionists were Muslims, a large number of Hindus and Sikhs also supported and participated in the Unionist Party.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Unionists party mainly represented the interest of landlords (and not the landless labourers). It was a political party **representing landholders- Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus in the Punjab.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Unionist Party leader Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana played a key role in limiting the Muslim League's influence in Punjab Province during 1942 to 1947. He strongly opposed the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan and presented his own vision of united Punjab within a decentralised Federal India.

Source: 12th NCERT volume 3: Understanding Partition

Book: Khizr Tiwana, the Punjab Unionist Party and the Partition of India

Q.43) With respect to the history of demand for creation of Pakistan as a separate nation, consider the following statements

1. Choudhry Rahmat Ali presented a pamphlet to the British during a round table conference, demanding a separate nation of Pakistan.
2. The demand of Pakistan as a separate nation have been traced back to the Urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal.
3. The Launch of direct-action day by Muhamad Ali Jinnah accentuated the demand for Pakistan as a separate nation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Choudhry Rehmat Ali issued a pamphlet **to the British and Indian delegates in the Third Round Table Conference in London.** But these were dismissed as students' ideas. Choudhry **Rehmat Ali,** a law student at the University of Cambridge in 1933, designed a pamphlet "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever?", also known as the **Pakistan Declaration**. The pamphlet talked about providing national status to Pakistan-- "It embodies their demand for the **recognition of their national status, as distinct from the other inhabitants of India, by the grant to Pakistan of a separate Federal Constitution** on religious, social and historical grounds."

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mohammad Iqbal called for reorganisation of Muslim-majority areas in north-western India into an autonomous unit within a single, loosely structured Indian Federation but didn't visualise the emergence of a separate country. So, the **demand of Pakistan as a separate natio**n cannot be traced back to the Urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal.

Statement 3 is correct: Muhamad Ali Jinnah launched direct action day in Calcutta on August 16, 1946, with a slogan "We will fight and get Pakistan". It gave a fillip to the demand for creation of Pakistan as a separate nation.

Source: Spectrum: The Brief History of Modern India

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Q.44) With reference to the freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:
1. He established the Forward bloc party in 1939 within the congress.
2. He was elected as president of All India Kisan Sabha in 1930.
3. He resigned from Civil service in response to the Non-Cooperation movement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Subhash Bose was elected as president of Tripuri Congress session in 1939 after defeating the Gandhiji's candidate Pattabi Sitharamaya. Following the worsening relationship between Subhash Chandra Bose and moderates in Congress, he and his followers formed the **Forward Bloc in 1939 as a new party within the Congress.** The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.
Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1930 he was elected Mayor of Calcutta, the same year he was elected President of All India Trade Union Congress (not All India Kisan Sabha). In fact, Subhash Chandra Bose had **never been a president of All India Kisan Sabha.**
Statement 3 is correct: He resigned from a prestigious post in the Indian Civil Service in response to the launching of the Non-Cooperation movement in 1922. In the late 1920s, he was amongst the first Congress leaders to call for complete independence from Britain (Purna Swaraj), rather than the previous Congress objective of India becoming a British dominion.
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: Bipin Chandra

Q.45) Which among the following statements is **incorrect** about the liquefaction of soil during earthquakes?
a) Liquefaction potential of sand can affect the collapse of structures during earthquakes.
b) Irregular Grain Shape of the sand increases the soil liquification.
c) Glass beads-shaped sand with higher roundness and sphericity are liquefied first during earthquakes.
d) Manufactured sand provides stability against liquefaction.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Liquefaction of sand is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading and lead to the collapse of structures resting on the liquefied ground.
Statement a is correct: There is a **strong relationship between the grain shape of sands and their liquefaction potential**. The **liquefaction potential of sand is one of the major factors behind the collapse of structures during earthquakes**.
Statements c and d are correct: The **glass bead-shaped sand, which has a regular shape with higher roundness and sphericity, liquefied first.**
The river sand, whose roundness and sphericity fall between glass beads and manufactured sand, liquefied next, **followed by manufactured sand, whose shape is relatively irregular**.
As the irregular shape increase the stability and hence provide stability against liquefaction.
Statement b is *incorrect*: Irregular grain shape of the sand increases soil stability and hence the less liquification (Hence option b is incorrect). This is because the shear force required to break the inter-particle locking is more for the grains with relatively irregular shapes. As **the shape of the particles**

becomes irregular, they get interlocked with each other during shearing. Interlocking provides additional resistance to shear, and hence the tendency to get separated from each other to float in the fluid becomes lesser for particles with irregular shapes.
Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1842680#:

Q.46) Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect** features of the elections of 1946 in British India?
1. The election campaign of the Congress was strongly anti-Muslim League in character.
2. It was the first election in British India fought on the basis of universal adult franchise.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
In July 1945, Labour Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee took over as the new Prime Minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India. In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The election campaign of the Congress was anti-British in its thrust. Congress slogans were "Release the misguided patriots" of the Indian National Army and "punish the guilty" officials who committed excesses in 1942. **It was not anti-League in its tenor despite the elections being fought by the League on the issue of Pakistan.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: The franchise was very limited as for the provinces, less than 10 per cent of the population could vote and for the Central Assembly, less than 1 per cent of the population was eligible.
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.47) Consider the following pairs regarding the Newspapers/ Journals and their Founders/ Editors:

Newspapers/ Journals	**Founders/ Editors**
1. Indian Mirror	Devendranath Tagore
2. Sudharak	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
3. Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji

Which of the pairs given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Although, the British were responsible for bringing the printing press in India, they were most allergic to the emergence of a newspaper in this country. Some of the Newspapers/ Journals and their founders are given below.

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Pair 1 is correct: Indian Mirror is the first Indian daily paper in English. It was started by Devendranath Tagore. In October 1839, he along with his friends started the Tattwaranjini Sabha which was later renamed to Tattwabodhini Sabha. He was also a founder of the Brahmo religion in 1848.
Pair 2 is correct: Gopal Ganesh Agarkar started his own periodical, Sudharak, **which spoke against untouchability and the caste system**. He was a cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College. He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak.
Pair 3 is correct: Voice of India was started by Dadabhai Naoroji. In 1867, he founded the East India Association in London. In 1874, he was appointed the Dewan of Baroda and in 1875 he was elected a Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. He is Known as 'The Grand Old Man of India'.
Source: https://www.inc.in/leadership/past-party-presidents/shri-dadabhai-naoroji
Pg 216, ch 9, Spectrum

Q.48) Consider the following statements with respect to Gandhi's attitude towards actions of Indian National Army (INA):
1. Gandhiji condemned Indian National Army's action of taking help from Nazi Germany, to liberate India from British rule.
2. Gandhi praised the Indian National Army for its secular nature.
3. Gandhi supported the cause of freedom of Indian National Army's prisoners from British.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhi did not condemn the Indian National Army's action of seeking help from Nazi Germany. His conversation with American Journalist Louis Fischer shows **Gandhi's contempt for British rule in India**. Gandhiji observed "**There are powerful elements of Fascism in British rule". So according to him there was nothing wrong in taking the help of Nazi Germany in Fight against the British rule.**
Statement 2 and 3 are correct: Gandhi has a difference of opinion with the violent way of working of Indian National Army. **Despite this he praised the INA for its secular nature and bringing together the Indian soldiers without discriminating on the basis of religion or caste. He also admired the selfless sacrifice of INA soldiers and supported the cause of their freedom from British during Redfort Trials.**
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: The Quit India movement and the INA
http://magazines.odisha.gov.in/Orissareview/2019/Octo/engpdf/56-64.pdf (pg no 58)

Q.49) With reference to the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in Freedom Struggle of India, consider the following statements
1. He declared war against both Britain and the United States of America (USA).
2. He secured a promise from the Japanese government that Japan had no intention of occupying India.
3. He set up the headquarter of Indian National Army in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The provisional government established by Subhas Chandra Bose **declared war on Britain and the USA** and was recognised by the Axis powers and their satellites.
Statement 2 is correct: Subhash Chandra Bose went to Tokyo in 1943 and met Japanese **PM Tojo. Tojo declared that Japan had no intention of occupying Indian territory.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhash Bose after reorganising the Indian National Army set up **two headquarters, in Rangoon and in Singapore (not in Andaman and Nicobar Islands).**
Source: India's Struggle for Independence: Quit India movement and the INA

Q.50) Consider the following statements regarding Tiger Conservation:
1. Tiger has been classified as "Endangered" under IUCN Red List.
2. Government of India has launched Project Tiger in 1973, to comply with St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation.
3. India achieved the goal of doubling the tiger numbers in 2018, four years in advance from the targeted year 2022.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Recently, India has hosted the Pre-Summit meeting of Tiger Range Countries (TRCs).
Statement 1 is correct: Panthera Tigris i.e., Tiger is categorized as Endangered as per the IUCN red data book.
Statement 2 is incorrect: St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation was an outcome of St. Petersburg Tiger Summit, 2010. As per this declaration the 13 tiger range countries pledged to achieve a target of doubling the number of Tigers. **As, Project Tiger was launched in 1973, it was not a consequence of St. Petersburg Tiger Summit.**
Statement 3 is correct: A per the data released by the MoEF&CC:
1) India is home to 53 Tiger Reserves covering approximately 75,000 Sq. Km area in 18 States with approximately 75% population of the wild tiger at global level.
2) **India achieved the goal of doubling the tiger numbers in 2018 itself, four years in advance from the targeted year 2022.**
3) Also, so far 17 Tiger Reserves in the country have got CA|TS international accreditation and two Tiger Reserves have got International Tx2 Award.

Source: https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/tiger
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1850581#:~:text=Pre%2Dsummit%20meeting%20of%20the%20Tiger%20Range%20Countries%20as%20a,in%20progress%20in%20New%20Delhi.

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